SENATOR MORRISSEY.

AN ALIENING ATTACK OF PARALYSIS, PROM

WHICH HE SEEMS TO BE RALLYING.

[BY T. LEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Sanatoga, April 29, 1878. Senator Morrissey had a stroke of paralysis

ne was regarded as to a most critical condition. Dr.

Grant, of Saratogs, who is attending him, did not at

artially regained the use of his right arm, although

This afternoon he drank a couple of gobiets of

9 P. M .- I have just visited Senator Morrissey in his

breathing, appears better than he did

com at the Adelphi. He is in the full possession of

Dr. Grant says he has been very hopeful of his re-

overy ever since he came here. He thinks the symp-

STEAMBOAT COLLISION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

The steamer City of Newport, Captain Kelly, bound

Borden, Captain Mason, from Fail River bound

The Newport turned the buoy

to Providence, collided in Providence River this

Navatt Point, about one hundred yards ahead of the

Borden, the former taking the west side of the

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Bishop Joseph C. Talbot, of Indiana, and ex-Gov-

ernor Thomas C. Reynolds, of Missouri, are at

Georgia, is at the Windsor. Bishop

the St. James. Ex-Governor Rutus B. Bul-

Thomas A. Jaggar, of Ohio, is at the Cole-man. W. D. Wasnburn, of Minneseta; ex-Con-

gressman D. J. Morrell, of Fennsylvania; Colouel William Goddard, of Anode Island, and Sully de

souzs, Brazilian Consul at Baltimore, are at the Fifth

Avenue. Sebastian B. Schlesinger, Gorman Consul at

Boston, is at the Albemarie. Judge Charles Daniels,

of the New York Supreme Court, is at the Grand

Central. Rev. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston, is

at the Hoffman. Judge T. W. Bartley, of Washington,

is at the St. Nicholas. Henry Wells, of Aurora, N. Y., is at the Rossmore. Ex-Congressman C. C. Chaffee

of Springfield, Mass., is at the Motropolitan. Assist

ant Postmaster General A. D. Hazon, is at the Gilsey.

General S. V. Talcott, of Albany, is at the New York,

bay and gave the latter the east side

as far as Riverside. Then, being a

NawPORT, R. I., April 29, 1878.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

CONSTANTINOPLE AND FATE.

Reported Refusal of the Porte to Fulfil the Treaty.

AN END TO PEACE.

The Russian Fleet in the Baltic.

GORTSCHAKOFF REALLY ILL

The Revolt in Bulgaria the Work of Austria.

ENGLAND'S ARMED DEFIANCE.

Austria's Intended Invasion of Bosnia.

PARIS' GREAT EXHIBITION.

[BY CABLE TO THE HEBALD.] LONDON, April 30, 1878.

The HEBALD's special correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs, since midnight, that very alarming rumors suddenly sprung up in the Russian capital last night, and he forwards them for what they may be worth. AN END OF ALL SUSPENSE.

It is reported that Turkey refuses to fulfil the stipulations of the Treaty of San Stefano and that it has been decided that the Russians will occupy Constantinople immediately.

THE BUSSIAN NAVY.

The British Admiralty is informed that the Russian Baltic fleet is now ready for service, the sailors having been summoned for drill a month in advance of the usual WILL SAIL AT ONCE.

The ice having broken up in the Neva, the Russian iron-clads will leave Cronstadt between the 1st and 10th of May.

CLOSING THE BALTIC.

A rumor comes from Vienna that Marshal Count Von Moltke, the well known German strategist, who is visiting Copenhagen, is commissioned to negotiate a league between Denmark, Russia and Germany for closing the Baltic. This rumor is brobably based on the statement in the North German Gazette of Saturday that it would not conceal the opinion that the despatch of a British fleet to the Baltic, where many neutral interests might be affected, would render the situation immeasurably more

NOT IF GERMANY OBJECTS.

The Vienna Montag's Revue yesterday published a Berlin letter, believed to be semiofficial, on this subject. The letter said it could hardly be expected that a foreign fleet would make its appearance in the Baltic against the wish of Germany.

A DIPLOMATIC FALSEHOOD.

The rumor that Prince Gortschakoff's illness was a pretence to protract the negotiations proves to be one of those unfounded theories always current in diplomatic quarters that are improvised for the purpose of explaining a situation known to exist or a past event. DANGEROUSLY ILL.

The facts of the case are that Prince Gortschakoff's illness is of the gravest pharacter. The gout is ascending his lower

SLIGHTLY EASIER.

Bulletins from St. Petersburg announce that Prince Gortschakoff is better, although weakness still renders him incapable of transacting any business.

In the event of the Chancellor's death it is considered probable that General Ignatieff and not Count Schouvaloff will be his successor.

THE BULGARIAN REVOLT.

The Mussulman revolt in Southern Bulgaria is considered as an untoward event in London diplomatic circles because it may lead to the Russian army taking possession of the strongholds in parts of Roumelia hitherto out of the sphere of action.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

The revolt is certainly not due to British influence, but, it is asserted, has been stirred up by agents of the Austrian Consul General to Montenegro, M. Vassitch, who is the leader in the West Balkan peninsula of the movement hostile to the San Stefano

SUNDAY IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Sunday, which was looked forward to in Constantinople with considerable apprehension of the consequences that might result if the Russian troops attempted to enter the city, under the pretext of hearing mass in the Greek churches, passed quietly. Only a small number of Russians came in Saturday night, most of whom spent the night in cafes chantant. Only about fifty of them attended church.

THE EVACUATION QUESTION. The question of the evacuation of the fortresses

continues to cause difficulty and irritation. The Russians say that the retirement of their army and the British fleet from the neighborhood of Constantinople could be easily arranged but for the Turkish obstinacy, on this point, which destroys confi-

TIME LEFT INDEPINITE. The time for evacuation was left indefinite by the terms of the Treaty of San Stelano. Last week Generals Joavanowsky and Zimmermann sent officers simultaneously to Fazii Pacha at Shumla and Ahmed Kaiserli at Varna with formal demands for the surrender of those places. The answers in both cases were that no orders to quit had been received from the Scraskierate, nor if such orders were received could the troops be moved until transports came

Some threats were then used. Finally the Russians begged permission to occupy the outer lines, leaving the inner lines and towns to the Turks. This was declined and the Russians pressed the "Let us talk no more about this foolish ness," was Ahmed Kuiserii's last answer. There are forty-five full battalions between Shumla and Varna, with fourteen batteries of artillery.

BATOUM REPUSES TO BE RUSSIAN The evacuation of Batoum is rendered difficult through the opposition of the population. They refuse to submit to Russian rule and offer to pay it om and remain Turkish. Petitions to this ef fect have been received at the Porte.

The Turks have twenty-four battalions and eight batteries about Batoum; between Trebizond and Erzeroum fiteen battalions; forty-five between Erzeroum and Moosh; in Thessaly, Epirus and Saionica sixty battalions; at Gallipoli thirty battalions out Constantinople, exclusive of those at Scutari, one hundred and twenty battalions, con-IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS.

There is a great and acknowledged want of competent officers, but the condition of the army in health, spirits and discipline is good. The troops have been moved recently so as to more effectu ally cover the land side of the forts of the upper OFF FOR HOME.

The Grand Duke Nicholas and Generals Skobeleff Sr., Gourko and Nepokoitchitzky (the latter the Grand Duke's chief of staff), will leave for Odesia

on Tuesday. REVIEWING THE RUSSIANS. The Times' San Stefano special despatch says:—
"The Grand Duke Nicholas reviewed a portion of the forces on Monday. He spoke a few farewell words and departed for Constantinople en rout

TO LESSEN THE DANGER. It is no secret that the chief object of the recall of the Grand Duke Nicholas is to lessen collision. The proposed attendance at mass in Constantinople and the grand review at San Grand Duke Nicholas, and were countermanded

from St. Fetersburg. SAVING THE GRAND DUKE'S PRIDE. As the advance to San Stefano was also attributed to the Grand Duke, it may well be believed that his recall is actuated partly by the wish to spare him mortification in the event of a withdrawal being ultimately decided upon

ANOTHER DEMAND. The Standard's Constantinople correspondent asserts that the Russians are again demanding the forts on the Bosphorus, and are approaching nearer to Constantinople. PREPARATIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

General Sir Alfred Hastings Horsford has been selected as commander of the Second Army corps. A considerable proportion of the First Army corps is likely to be despatched to Malta in the course of the coming week, including a portion of the Guards. GUNS FROM THE TOWER.

Many thousand stand of Martini-Henry rides are being removed from the racks in the Tower of London, presumatir for the equipment of the ARMED CRUISERS.

There is great activity at Portsmouth in preparing fittings for the conversion of merchant ships into armed cruisers. TORPEDO NETTING.

A certain manufacturing firm has received from the Admiralty an order for more than one hundred wire torpedo nets for the protection of ships from attacks of fish torpedoes. All the nets are to be delivered during May.

SHOT AND SHELL.
Immense quantities of shot and shell are being issued from the Woolwich Arsenal in all directions The first Indian expeditionary force will embark

from Bombay in two divisions. One was to have sailed yesterday, consisting of two batteries of Royal Artillery, the Thirteenth and Thirty-first regiments, the Second Goorkhas and two companies of sappers and miners. THE SECOND DIVISION.

The Second division will embark as soon after as osaible. It will consist of the Ninth cavalry, the

First Bombay lancers, the Ninth and Twenty-sixth Bombay infantry and two companies of sappers and GREAT PLOTILLA. The shipping arrangements comprise steamers

with an eggregate tonnage of 15,570 tons and sailing vessels of 21,146 aggregate tonnage. The latter vided for thirty and coal for twenty-six days. At the Bombay Dockyard work is being prosecuted day and night in fitting ships for troops and horses VERY SUCCESSFUL

As an experiment of State policy the despatch of native troops to Europe has proved successful be youd the hopes of the most ardent advocates of the measure.

SEEING THE WORLD. The native soldiers appear completely capti vated by the prospects of being engaged in military service in Europe. They are volunteering to cross the seas with an enthusiasm which has sur prised even those who know them best. They are pressing forward in whole regiments at a time.

GLAD TO GO. Troops who returned from Burmah only six ry are said to be delighted by the thought that they are going to some place near England to fight the Russians. In one regiment every man has signed a petition that he may be sent with the expedition to Europe.

GATHORNE HARDY ON ENGLAND'S POLICY. Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Secretary for India, pre-siding at a banquet in Bradford last night, said the government took its stand upon public faith and esty and upon the declaration of 1871, that one party to an engagement could not withdraw from thout the consent of the rest. He denied the the government was indifferent to the wrongs of the Turkish Christians, but the policy of a great Power could not be destroyed by an incident, how

ever horrible. The real question was whether England had of and not great interests in the East. He maintained that the treaty of San Stelano in its present shape did not contain a single element of permaneut peace. The interests of the Greek and Mussuiman conditions must be protected as well as those o

ONLY FOR SAFETY. The measures of the British government were not warlike, but precautionary. A war party or war Ministry was an impossibility in England. If people went to war it must not be for the sake of victories, but only for great principles. The government is determined to maintain the principles by which its conduct on the Eastern question has altherto been actuated.

DETERMINED IN TONE. Mr. Gathome Hardy spoke in a very determined tone. He said he believed England could send is no longer a small island, but a vast Empire, having the right to draw trustworthy defen from all parts of the Empire. He knew nothing which gratified him so much as when lately he re ceived at the War Office offers from Canada to raise regiments, and he believed the same heart was beating in all the colonies as at ho

DANGERS OF THE TREATY. Referring to the San Stefano treaty, he said there was danger tout it one Power were able to dominate and use another without actually annexmight suffer, and a state of civilization and humanity would be brought about very different from the civilization and bumanity of England. Durable peace for Europe could not be secured by the destruction of all which had been plemnly ratified by all Europe or by the predominance of one Power.

SEEKING PEACE It was to secure a durable place that the govern-nent were seeking entrance into a congress where views might be freely heard upon every question effecting the treaties of 1856 and 1870. They looked to the people to enable them to speak with force and decision, which would give effect to their arms.

It is understood at Aldershot, that the Queen has expressed her intention of naming an early day to review the First army corps in its now c

MAY YET BE CONVINCED. The Vienna Political Correspondence has a letter from London stating that the British government still considers it possible that Russia may appre-ciate to the full extent England's carnestness. In the contrary case England will take into her own hands, at her own risk, the rectification of Russia's work in the Balkans, the peninsula and on the Asiatic coast of the Black Sen. It is possible that before embarking upon this course England will ammon a conference in London.

EIGHTY THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS. At a meeting of the Committee to Promote the Army, held last night, two generals, five colonels and many members of Parliament joined the com mittee. Thirty officers and 300 men yesterday signified their willingness to join the force. The total number of volunteers so far is about eighty thou-WHAT IT MEANS.

The Pall Mall Gazette in its leading editorial article last evening said:-"The solicitation to us of Germany, Austria and Italy to propose a plan of our own amounts to neither more nor less than a verbally modified offer of the principle of equivaents as the bases of a settlement for the Eastern CANNOT BE CONSIDERED.

"That offer has been again and again declined by Her Majesty's Ministers during the progress of the late war, and we have no lear of their accepting it at a time when they would incur more con. picuous discredit by so doing than on any past CONFLICTING REPORTS.

The news from the various capitals in regard to the political situation is very conflicting. A Rome despatch contradicts the statement that Italy has sked England to state her views, while a Berim despatch reaffirms it and says the question is now being repeated by Austria, Italy and Germany. BISMARCK STOPS WORK.

A despatch to the Times, from St. Petersburg, aung, while despatches from Berlin and Vienna state the exact opposite very positively. It is im ble to exact the truth from these various assertions, but the Times' St. Petersburg corredent undoubtedly derives his information from the St. Petersburg Chancellery.

GATHERING OF THE VULTURES. The Standard's Berlin correspondent says he hears on good authority that an Austrian invasion of Bosnia and Herzegovina being imminent. Italy has decided to make a descent on the Albania

NOT FOR A FEW DAYS. It is asserted that the rumors relative to a deform a corps of observation in Transylvania. &c., are premature, although the probabilities of such measures have doubtless increased, correspondent AUSTRIA AND MOSNIA.

It is equally impossible to determine what is the foundation for the repeated declarations, that Austria is about to occupy Bosnia. The Austrian and Hungarian Ministers are in council at Vienna. It is stated that Count Andrassy is pressing for an immediate compromise of the long pending controversies between the two States because the condition of foreign affairs demands an energetic policy which intestine quarrels would hinder.

WILL BOSNIA BE ENTERED? Vienna newspapers report that the entry of Austrian troops into Bosnia and Herzegovina is im-minent. This announcement, however, is believed to be founded on mere conjecture at pothing definite has been settled.

MEASURES OF PRECAUTION. Many conflicting reports are current about th measures of precaution Austria will take, but nonare authoritative. It is said, that the Servian ac tivity and truculence are being excited by Russia to direct the Austrian forces, as Serxia's only rection of Bosnia, where Austria could not permit

The Daily Telegraph has a Vienna despatch say ing:-"Whatever measures of precaution the gov ernment may have resolved upon, Russia is not a party to them. They have Germany's sanction, possibly they were suggested from Berlin, but Austria is still free as to her future movements.

NOTHING DECISIVE. It is worthy of notice that the Times' Vieuna orrespondent, who is the best informed and most trustworthy and careful of all the special contributors to the London press, discusses the position at considerable length, but has not a word to say about the attitude of Austria. This is a fair

ROUMANIA MORE QUIET. The tension in Roumania has been greatly reeved by the circular of M. Bratiano, the Rounanian Minister-President to the Prefects, caution ing them against the assumption that the military convention with Russia has expired, and epicin. ing courtesy and forbearance toward the Russians, and calmness and firmness in the discharge of their duties, until the questions at issue have been submitted to the judgment of Europe.

AT AN EARLIER DATE. The Times' correspondent says:-"If this docu-ment had been promulgated when the Bessarabian and other questions were first broached it might have prevented an enormous amount of violent and exceedingly impolitic agitation."

VICTORY FOR THE NIHILISTS. M. Trepoff, whom the woman Vera Sassulitch been redeved of his functions as Prefect of St. Petersburg and of Police.

THESSALY AND NEGOTIATIONS. The negotiations between the English commis noners and the insurgents for a cessation of hos-

THE PARIS EXHIBITION. Fings were already displayed on many houses in Paris yesterday, in honor of the opening of the Exhibition. Foreigners are arriving from all parts and the streets present a very animated appearance. Wednesday will be a holiday in all government offices. Prince Amadeus is expected to ar-THE PRENCIL CHAMPERS.

The French Senate and Chambers of Deputies COTTON AND ITS WORKERS.

The struggle in the cotton trade contimes, but the prospect of a peaceful settlement appears somewhat less remote. The operatives still press for an opportunity of submitting their case to arbitration, and on Saturday they devised a plan for adjusting the dispute which will probably commend itself to most people as fair and reasona NO YIELDING,

The masters have courteously but firmly deed so far to place their case before arbitrators, but, if the principle of arbitration be once con-ceded, there seems to be no reason to doubt that a committee commanding the confidence of both sides might be found.

HAVANA MARKETS.

Spanish gold, 224% a 225. Exensure firmer; on the United States, stay days currency, 2 a 2½ premium; short sight do., 3 a 4 premium; sixty days, gold, 2½ a 3 premium; short sight do., 3½ a 4½ premium; on London, 15 a 15½ premium; on Paris, 2½ a 3 premium; on London, 15 a 15½ premium; on Paris, 2½ a 3 premium.

This clear section flow.

Rainy weather has again satin, and if it continues the highest estimates of a defletency in the sugar grap with not prove sugaryerated, as the planters must begin to prepare the fields for the next crop in the month of June. Sugar is dull

An Interview with General Ignaticfl Regarding the Situation.

THE TREATY SHALL STAND.

Russia Compelled to Ask More Than at the Congress.

EUROPE ASKS TOO MUCH.

England and Austria Must Make

Up Their Minds.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] St. Petersburg, April 29, 1878.

I have just had another protracted interview with General Ignatieff. He is in good spirits, and speaks with decision regarding Russia's way out of the present dilemma.

"Do you believe in a speedy meeting of the Congress, General?" I asked.

"There are ninety-nine chances in every hundred that it will assemble at an early day," was the answer.

CHANCES OF THE CONGRESS.

"Do you refer to the Congress itself, or only to the preliminary meeting?" was the

"The Congress. A preliminary meeting, if held, would only consider minor points as to organization."

WILL BE THERE. "Will you attend?" was asked.

"Certainly; I shall accompany Prince Gortschakoff," General Ignatieff complacently rejoined.

A QUESTION OF RACE.

"Will the Congress annul the Treaty of San Stefano?"

"It cannot. Ethnographic questions must always be respected. The suppression of a race is impossible. Europe cannot deny the existence of the Bulgarians."

MODERATE FOR RUSSIA. "Yet it is claimed that the exactions of

the treaty are excessive?" "Well, Russia could not demand less than she had already asked at the Constantinople Conference. Otherwise the war had been waged in vain."

WILL ENGLAND FIGHT. "What, think you, will be the result of

the Congress-peace or war?" I inquired. "Who knows? In dealing with England one is never sure of anything. It she can get up a war without being compelled to participate England will have a war. If. however, it is clear that she will be obliged to fight we have reason to believe that we shall have peace."

par' IF NOW AND FOREVER.

"What will be Russia's attitude at the Congress ?" I asked.

Firm. Having conceded so much in order to arrive at a congress, Russia is determined that the Eastern question shall be finally decided, so that there will not be a renewal of the struggle next year."

ENGLAND AND AU-TRIA. "So, you anticipate nothing certain as the

issue of the Congress?" "It is impossible to form an opinion yet. War or peace depends on England first; then on Austria."

THEY MUST DECIDE.

"Russia will not yield more?"

"If England and Austria are not contented with our concessions at present, the English first and the Austrians next can best answer your questions. I can only say that we are ready and disposed for whatever may come."

RUSSIAN NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

ARRIVAL OF A STRANGE STEAMSHIP ON THE MAINE COAST WITH SIX HUNDRED BUSSIAN

A German steamer, with 600 passengers, put in at Southwest Harbor on Sunday to await orders from

LATER-The steamer which put into Southwest Harhor vesterday is the Cimbria, Captain Brandt, of Ham-

NOTHING LATER KNOWN REGARDING THE VISSEL.

BANGOR, Me., April 29, 1578. No further intelligence has been obtained in regard to the German ateamer at South Pass, Mount esert. It is thought she merely put in fo a barbor owing to the thick weather. The pres to optain particulars, but he cannot return before to

THE GOVERNMENT KNOWS NOTHING.

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1878. the arrival of a German steamer off Elisworth, Me., waiting orders from Russia. STATIMENT BY THE NEW YORK AGENT OF THE

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY.

A reporter of the HERALD last evening called upo

Mr. C. B. Richards, of the firm of Richards & Boas,

general passenger agents of the Hamburg-America Packet Company, in relation to the report of the steam Mr. Richards promptly expressed his belief that the whole story was a pure invention, without the slight steamship Pommerania was the next vessel of their line due at this port from Hamburg, and h had no doubt whatever but that the Cimbria was at this moment in her dock Hamburg, loading, preparatory to taking departure for New York on her regular day. Had there been any change in the usual arrangements re garding the days of sailing the agents here would certainly have been notified, for keeping them in igno

venience to patrons of the line, but derangement and

CONFLAGRATIONS.

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS OFFICE IN RUINS.

DETROIT, Mich., April 29, 1878. Tho gas main leading into the Free Press buildings exploded this morning, when the gas ignited and instantaneously the whole edifice burst tuto flames. Sunday forenoon-attacking mainly his right side, the right arm losing all power-and during yesterday The chief pressman, two malling clerks, night engineer and five pressmen, who were in the build ing, all escaped. Two of the latter, however, any time : bandon hope of his recovery. This morewere slightly injured. The Free Press Company occupied the two four story brick buildings on the day gradually left him. He has taken some nourish corner of Woodbridge and Griswold streets. The burning gas ascending through the stairways ignited his voice has not returned, and he is apparently mend at once every floor of the two buildings. An effort was made by the pressmen to put on the safety hose buttermilk, and his symptoms are regarded as more favorable. His courage is unfaltering, and I shall and throw a stream of water on the fire below, but the attempt was soon abandoned. The not be at all surprised if he recovers, even after this presses were stopped and the forms of the paper very serious attack. were saved. The city thromen were promptly hand, but despite their efforts the two buildings were thoroughly gattet by the fire. The presses, of which there were twelve, and machinery of the his faculties, and, aside from the partial disuse of his right arm, his inability to articulate and some dir-Free Press were more or less damaged. The job fleuity in rooms contained about \$40,000 worth of material, which is utterly destroyed. yesterday. He appeared interested when I told him they were anxious in New York to hear of his

HOOKS AND PAPERS SAVED.

The rooms above the job rooms were used as a stereotype toundry and mail cierk's room. In the look, "Tell them I don't give it up yet." office of the latter every paper was saved intact, in cluding the subscription lists of all the editions of the toms are favorable for his recovering from the composing rooms and octional rooms. The composing room, with its equipments, was burned and fel through, destroying the material. A similar into rearmost room. In the latter was stored a quantity of new type, which was uninjured. from this port to Providence, and the steamer Richard

NEW TYPE LOST. The Free Press Company had arranged to set up the prosent week a new Bullock perfecting press, with nbination folder and poster, and the for the press was all to readiness. In anticipation of type had been purchased and stored in the new building, most of which is lost, including the dress of as far as Riverside. Then, being a trifle abead, the Newport ran across and took the deep water on the cast side, which was the means of tringing the steamers very close together, the florden taking the load at Silver Spring and the Newport closing in under her quarter, apparently to take advantage of her auction, and it was evident that both boats were having a trial of speed. Off Sassafras Point the Borden was very close into the shore, when the Newport ran too close and the two vossels collided with a loud crash. The presence of mind of Captain Mason prevented a serious accident, for seeing the collision was inevitable he slowed down his boat before they came together. The Newport's rait, abreast of the wheelhouse, was carried away. The passengers on both boats were much alarmed. type in use.

NEIGHBORLY COURTESY. The Post and Tribune, Evening News and Volksbiat, faily papers of this city, and job printing offices came to the proprietors of the Free Press with offers of assistance, and every facility for getting out editions of the paper without delay were offered. The weekly edition will be delayed a few days, and the publishers beg the indulgence of their subscribers and newsdenlers in every portion of the Union. The new Bullock per feeting press will be set up in the adjoining building immediately, where the office is aircady established, and to-morrow's edition published as usual Every-

thing in the safe in the counting room was saved. The loss is estimated at \$50,000; insurance, \$42,000 The editors of the paper lose considerable personal

MACBINE SHOP IN ASHES.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 29, 1878. The foundry and machine shop of Herbert Baker & Co. was burned this morning. Loss, \$8,000; insurance, \$7,000, in Western companies.

NATICE, Mass., April 29, 1878. Early this morning a fire destroyed C. B. Travis

MANUF. CTORY DESTROYED.

shop, with the dwelling house adjoining. Loss about \$50,000. The shop was occupied by C. B. Travis and

STABLE AND HORSES BURNED.

MACON, Ga., April 29, 1878.

W. W. Harroll's stables at Eastman were destroyed by fire yesterday morning, together with carriages

buggies and ton fine horses. The loss is \$3,000; no insurance. It is supposed to have been of inconsist. A VILLAGE ON FIRE. At eleven o'clock to-night a telegram was received by Chief Stokeli from the Mayor of Columbia, stating that a fire was raging on the public square, which was beyond the control of the people, and requesting him to send an eighte and pienty of hose immediately to the spot. A special train, with a fire engine, lost here at midnight, and will arrive at Columbia, forty-five miles distant, in an nour and a half.

PIRE IN TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, April 29, 1878. A fire at Columbia, Tenn., this evening burned two houses. Loss, \$10,000; insurance, \$4,000.

INCENDIARY FIRE.

An incendiary fire destroyed the Charlestown Boot and Shoe Manufactory, with its machinery, last night; loss, \$10,000. . a building has not been occupied to

FIRE IN WILLIAMSBURG. The meeting of Hillen Lodge of the Hebrow Order "B'nat B'rith," which occupied the cast room of Masonic Temple, Williamsburg, had scarcely adjourned on Sunday night when fire broke out in the room they had just left, which was not extinguished until it had damaged the building \$5,000; fully insured.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS IN TEXAS.

SIX PERSONS KILLED WITHIN TEN DAYS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SAN ANTONIO, April 29, The following despatch has been received in thir Walker's train has just arrived from Fort Davis, he reports being attacked by Indiana near Barrilla Springs yesterday, the 28th. He says the mountains, at the way from Fort Davis to the mouth of Dog Canyon, are full of Indiana. They followed his train all last night.

The mail rider from Fort Davis failed to arrive last train and a narry baying them.

A man from Delnorte says the Indians in the Lim-

in this section of late than has been known for ter years before.

nt. Mountains are trom Mexico, and are Mescalere

GOLD AND PAPER MONEY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.] ROCK ISLAND, IIL, April 29, 1878. W. H. Devere, banker, of Port Byron, informs the Henald correspondent that be commenced paying

out gold on Saturday, and that he will continue to do so, regarding it as the best thing that can be done for all. the Parkers' National Bank, of Genoseo, says to-by, through an interview with its cashier, "So long is we are not required to red.em our circulation in old we shall not be anxious to do so."

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
WASHINGTON, April 30—1 A. M. Indications For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley and the Middle Atlantic States, variable and southwesterly winds,

eter, cooler, cloudy weather, with light rains or log. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, rising barometer, slightly warmer southwest to southeast rinds, clear or partly cloudy weather will prevail, For the Upper Mississippi and Lower M leys, southeast winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather

sarmer, clear weather and rising barometer.

and falling barometer.

For the lake region, stationary pressure and tem perature, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains and The rivers will generally fail, except a rise in the

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY. The following record will show the changes in the

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Scythia, for Queenstown and Liverpool, and Ville de Paris, for Havre, will sail from this The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at one and for France direct at half-hast two P. M.

The NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europe-will be ready at eight o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents. EVERY TRACE IS OBLITERATED OF SALT

A FINE \$5 SILK HAT FOR \$3 20 (DERBYS, \$1 90, worth \$3). 15 New Courch at (up stairs). BOLLINGER Dry Extra Quality, Champagne. DYEING AND CLEANING .- THE NEW YORK

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